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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-133

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Ethiopia

Sudanese Delegation Departs Addis 12 Jul

Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT
12 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The delegation of the new Sudanese Government this afternoon returned to Khartoum after delivering a message from the Sudanese leader to Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam. [passage omitted]

Lieutenant Colonel Mohammad al-Amin Khalifah said that it is the wish of the new Sudanese Government that the new peace initiative issued by the national shengo will peacefully resolve the problem in northern Ethiopia.

The delegation was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fasil Nahom, head of the foreign affairs section in the State Council with the rank of minister.

'Sudden Departure' Noted

AB1207193189 Paris AFP in English
1846 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 12 (AFP)—A Sudanese Government delegation left here for home Wednesday after an overnight visit to Ethiopia during which it met President Mengistu Haile Mariam, but apparently failed to make contact with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The head of the delegation, Lieutenant Colonel Mohammad al-Amin Khalifah, had said earlier Wednesday that the party would stay over in Addis Ababa for another day.

No explanation was immediately available for its sudden departure, though rebel sources said a meeting had not been scheduled with them in any case.

Col Khalifah, a member of the military Command Council of the Revolution of National Salvation [CCRNS], told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Tuesday that his main mission was to meet Ethiopian leaders but that he also expected to make contact with the SPLA.

He bore a letter from the new rulers in Khartoum for SPLA Commander John Garang, he said.

What happened to that letter now seems a mystery if the government delegation indeed left the Ethiopian capital without meeting with the rebels.

However, its mission to the Ethiopian leadership appears to have succeeded, President Mengistu having accepted to mediate between the Sudanese Government and the SPLA to end the six-year civil war in the country.

A message from junta President 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, delivered to the Ethiopian leader Tuesday, had sought just that, according to Col Khalifah.

Kenya

Fugitives Urged To Accept General Amnesty

EA1207122389 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0415 GMT 11 Jul 89

[From the press review]

[Text] In the editorial the KENYA TIMES focuses on the pardoned self-exiles living abroad. The editorial states that 40 days ago he, President Daniel Arap Moi, declared a general pardon to all remorseful, self-exiled Kenyans living abroad, so that they could return home and help in nation-building. It was therefore disturbing, the paper says, to learn that despite the enormous amount of space and air time that the Scandinavian media gives to the fugitives when they slight our sovereignty and attack our beloved leaders, the amnesty offer was totally ignored by the said media. The editorial points out that there is no point why the pardoned self-exiled Kenyans should engage in unnecessary argument with the government over conditions for their return. The paper feels that any further insistence on their part to seek assurances over situations which really do not exist, is to say the least that they are not accepting the pardon.

Tanzania

OUA Liberation Committee Meets in Arusha

EA1207120389 Dar es Salaam External Service
in English 1600 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] Arusha—The Zanzibar chief minister, Dr Umar Ali Juma, has said that developments taking place in southern Africa do not signal any policy changes with regard to the system of apartheid. Opening the 52d session of the Organization of African Unity Liberation Committee in Arusha today, Dr Umar said the commencement of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 should not be regarded as a general improvement in the situation in southern Africa.

He said South Africa's decision to enter into agreement with Angola and Cuba, as well as to withdraw its troops from Angola, was due to military defeat, the mounting cost of war and growing opposition from white South Africans and the African masses. The chief minister said within South Africa itself there were no efforts by the racist regime to encourage moves towards negotiations. He said it is high time economic sanctions against South Africa were (?sanctioned) to force it to abandon its apartheid policy.

Meanwhile, Dr Umar has asked the OAU member-states to strive to pay their contributions to the Liberation Committee Fund, including the payment of their arrears, which now stands at more than 10 million American dollars. Dr Juma noted that most African countries are in economic difficulties, but they should try to pay their contributions to enable the committee support the liberation movement in the continent. He said the current

budget of the liberation committee, which stands at \$3.3 million, is too little to support the movement and accomplish the task of liberating colonized territories.

ANC Spokesman on RSA Plan

*EA1207130889 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1000 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] Arusha—The South African Liberation Movement, African National Congress [ANC], says the Boer regime's new guidelines on constitutional changes are intended to mislead the international community. Speaking at the 52d session of the OAU's Liberation Committee, the leader of the ANC delegation, Mr Joe

Modise, urged OAU member-states and the international community not to be taken in by the regime's stand against the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Mr Modise, who is a member of the ANC's national executive committee and commander of its military wing, said that, following the agreements on peace in Namibia which were reached in New York and Brazzaville, the racist regime and countries which support it have been making out that similar plans are afoot to end the system of racial discrimination in South Africa. He said these guidelines did not take into account the state of emergency, the demand for the unconditional release of all nationalist leaders and the imprisonment and torturing of innocent citizens, including children.

Mandela Urges Dialogue With ANC
MB1207173089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1728 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg, July 12, SAPA—The only way to end violence and bring about peace in South Africa is through dialogue with the mass democratic movement and particularly with the African National Congress [ANC], jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela said in statement released by the Prisons Department tonight.

The department said Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee confirmed that Mandela, in reaction to comments on his widely publicised meeting with State President P.W. Botha, had released the statement for media publication.

Mandela said Mr Coetzee's statement on the meeting was "an accurate reflection of what happened..."

"The statement, however, constitutes no deviation from the position I have taken over the past 28 years, namely that dialogue with the mass democratic movement and, in particular, the African National Congress, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country", Mandela said.

The jailed leader said his release was not an issue at this stage, "As implied in the original statement (Mr Coetzee's), I only would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa."

He said he had made the statement in response to comments in the media concerning the meeting with the state president, but that future press statements were unlikely.

"I believe, however, that at this early stage further statements to the press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development."

'Full Text' Released

MB1207183789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1835 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg July 12 SAPA—Herewith the full text of Nelson Mandela's statement as released by the prisons department:

"The statement issued by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, on the meeting between the state president and myself is an accurate reflection of what happened at the meeting. The statement, however, constitutes no deviation from the position I have taken over the past 28 years, namely that dialogue with the mass democratic movement and, in particular, with the African National Congress, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country.

"I make this statement in response to comments in media concerning the meeting with the state president. I believe, however, that at this early stage further statements to the press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development.

"I would like to confirm that my release is not an issue at this stage. As implied in the original statement, I only would like to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa."

Further on Statement

NC1207190189 Paris AFP in English
1845 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg, July 12 (AFP)—The only way to end violence and bring about peace in South Africa is through dialogue with the anti-apartheid movement and particularly with the outlawed African National Congress [ANC], jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela said in a statement released Wednesday.

The South African Prisons Department issued Mr. Mandela's statement after his first-ever meeting a week ago with President Pieter Botha.

Mr. Mandela said his release from detention is not an issue at this stage, his concern was "to contribute to the creation of a climate which would promote peace in South Africa".

The Prisons Department said Justice Minister Kobie Goetzee confirmed that Mr. Mandela had released the statement for media publication. This followed a statement by Mr. Coetzee on Saturday that during the "informal visit" by Mr. Mandela to the Thuythuys residence of Mr. Botha on Wednesday last week no policy matters had been debated and no negotiations conducted.

The two leaders had affirmed their support for "peaceful development in South Africa", Mr. Coetzee said in his statement.

Mr. Mandela described Mr. Coetzee's statement as an "an accurate reflection of what happened" but that it "constitutes no deviation from the position I have taken over the past 28 years, namely that dialogue with the mass democratic movement and, in particular, the African National Congress, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country."

He said he made the statement in response to comments in the media concerning the meeting with Mr. Botha but that further press statements were unlikely.

"I believe...that at this early stage further statements to the press as a means of conducting possible future discussions would not be the appropriate course of action to promote peaceful development," Mr. Mandela said.

De Klerk To Visit Mozambique 19 Jul

Pik Botha To Accompany
MB1207180089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria, July 12, SAPA—The minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, will visit Maputo on July 19 to hold talks with President Chissano of Mozambique, a spokeswoman from the Department of Foreign Affairs said tonight.

She said the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had confirmed he would accompany Mr de Klerk.

The visit will be Mr de Klerk's First visit to the leader of a black African state since he became National Party leader earlier this year.

COSATU Gives State 6 Months for ANC Talks
MB1207131789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1309 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Johannesburg, July 12, SAPA—President of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), Mr Elijah Barayi, today gave the government six months to negotiate with the ANC [African National Congress].

Speaking to resounding applause from an almost 2000-strong crowd attending COSATU's annual national congress in Johannesburg, he said if State President P.W. Botha, or National Party leader, F.W. de Klerk, did not speak to the ANC within this period, the armed struggle would continue. He said South African workers wanted freedom and would settle for nothing less. Because of this, COSATU had to ensure a shift to the terrain of conscious, organised, militant activity.

He called on workers to firmly uphold their fundamental class interests at this time—when the morale of the cabinet was at its lowest and the ruling bloc was "cracking up in different directions."

It was necessary for an unfolding revolutionary situation to generate more spontaneous elements.

"Our task is to harness this spontaneity, to organise it and to give it the necessary content."

He said more and more people were looking to COSATU for a solution to the problems which beset South Africa.

"Not only do we have to convince them, but also, we have to convince ourselves that the vision we are articulating is of a society which will in reality put power in the hands of the people.

"The need has fully matured for us to do more than chanting slogans. We have to settle down to earnest discussion and debate on the character of a liberated South Africa."

COSATU was debating, criticising and elaborating on the ANC's constitutional guidelines. He said while discussions on the guidelines should not induce workers into a false sense that freedom was just around the corner, the prospect of victory loomed larger than ever.

"The perspectives which are articulated in and through our day-to-day struggles will have to find their way into a democratic constitution. They provide the basis for the formulation of an alternative democratic constitution."

He criticised the increase in sales of state-owned industries to private buyers in Namibia, saying this was aimed at increasing the distance between those enterprises and the state. This made it more difficult for a future democratic state to provide services that were essential to the people.

"We need to build a national programme of action against this system of privatisation," he told delegates.

Mr De Klerk was attempting to win the legitimacy and respectability which was denied to him by the overwhelming majority of the people.

"Please do not sell him to us for any price. He is not a good buy."

He said the government's "ploy" to sow discord and confusion among the people had left more than 3,000 people dead in Natal unrest.

"We are determined to stop this carnage and bring peace to our people in that region. It is on this basis that we are implementing the principle of 'peace against the people, war against the enemy' not only in Natal but throughout the country."

Commenting on the Labour Relations Act, he said COSATU intended to mobilise the most broad possible resentment to it.

"Employers can call it 'an unhealthy threat of dispute' if they want, but that is what we intend doing."

He said workers had made it clear that the act would never work "as long as we are unhappy with it."

Press Review Current Problems, Issues

12 July Review

MB1207162089

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Poovalingham Expulsion Shames Party—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 12 July in a page 6 editorial asserts that "with all the attention focused on the P.W. Botha-Mandela meeting, the Democratic Party's [DP] shameful expulsion of Mr Poovalingham, one of the three DP members of the House of Delegates, has escaped attention." "Mr Poovalingham incurred the wrath of the DP by attacking DP coleaders, Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan, for the decision not to contest the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives elections." "Colored MP Mr Archie Poole has resigned from the party in protest against this 'racist' attitude." "Mr Poovalingham not only regarded the DP's decision as racist, but accused Mr Malan of being pro-ANC [African National Congress] and Dr Worrall of 'cynical opportunism', charges which they both denied." "In the event, Mr Poovalingham has been expelled and Mr Poole has resigned. We note also that when something important happens, like the announcement of the Nationalists Five-Year Plan, all three coleaders issue statements. THE CITIZEN doesn't know which coleader to quote, since it is not clear who speaks for the party."

THE STAR Death of Certainty—"Not exactly spring, but there are so many eddies in the political atmosphere these days that some people may conclude that something in the air is heralding a more hopeful season for South Africa," observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 July in a page 8 editorial. "Not in 25 years have there been so many signs of fluidity—in individual thinking, in group responses, in national and international relations." "What does it all mean? Which way will it all go?" "There is only one real common denominator in most of the developments—and that is what can be called 'the death of certainty'. Old, inflexible policies are being challenged and sometimes discarded. Few believe any more in glib solutions; that happy-ever-after can be conjured up by an ideological wand. The very least all this signifies is that some minds are opening a little at last. We need to capitalise on it quickly while the climate lasts."

BUSINESS DAY Frontline States Enter Heart of Darkness—"Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe tends to view the world with the arrogance of an intellectual and the certainty of a Marxist, but even his faith in just war seems to be tattering," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 July in a page 6 editorial. "He has embroiled his country in the blood feud being waged between Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]

and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] in MOZAMBIQUE, and it is bleeding him dry." "President Kenneth Kaunda's convictions are more emotional and less intellectual."

SOWETAN Review of Controversial Law Urged—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 July says in its page 6 editorial the "the news that the National Manpower Commission [NMC] is to 'urgently advise' the government to review a section of the Labor Relations Act which empowers employers to sue unions for losses during strikes is welcome. It has raised hope that the imminent conflict between labor and employers may be averted. It obviously still depends on how the government takes the NMC's advice. We hope, however, that for the sake of peace and stability, the government will take this advise and drop that section and others which the country's two major labor federations have rejected."

CAPE TIMES Tuynhuys Meeting 'Watershed Event'—"The Tuynhuys meeting between President P. W. Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela is a watershed event in South African politics," states the Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 10 July in a page 6 editorial. "This was an encounter of huge symbolic significance, foreshadowing Mr Mandela's release and, ultimately, serious negotiation to resolve the South African crisis. It does not matter how this meeting came about. It reflects well on both participants," and the Minister of Justice "clearly deserves great credit." His presence "indicates that the meeting was not the result of presidential impulse or caprice but took place with the approval of the National Party government." We hope the meeting "marks a turning-point away from violence towards peace and reconciliation in South Africa." **Economic Relief for Voters**—"Not many people know that as soon as an election date was announced, the government formed the Committee for the Economic Relief of Voters [CERV]," writes John Scott in his "PS" column on page 6. "'We have neglected voters far too long,' said the chairman of CERV at the time. 'In fact we have neglected them since the last election. Naturally it was purely a lapse of memory on our part.' CERV immediately decided to come to the relief of every known category of voter, at staggered intervals until September 6." "Many groups are still reading the newspapers anxiously, waiting for their turn to come." "The fact that the government has a billion rand in its Contingency Fund, or did have before it started handing out the stuff, means that each of the country's five million voters can more or less count on R200." "As the chairman explained to me, winning elections doesn't come cheap." I was still worried that the government would be short of cash after the election. "'Probably,' said the chairman. But we'll find a way of quickly getting it all back. We'd rather be a government a bit short of cash than not be the government at all. Besides, we won't have to do all this again for another five years."

WINDHOEK OBSERVER Corrupt Officials Criticized—"Over the years politicians holding public office and executive positions in the government have failed to

address the malignancy of corruption. In fact, many of them have not been averse to participating in this seemingly lucrative evil which was even licenced in certain cases," asserts the Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English on 8 July in a page 12 editorial. "SWAPO raised the matter quite prominently in its Manifesto, which was released last Sunday [2 July]. In doing so, it identified one of the greater cancerous sores." "Corruption deadens the nerve centres of sound public administration." "The future government would do well to clean the festering sore, and yes, even to go a step further by taking a look at the lifestyles of certain men holding public office." "Sad, Afflicted Country"—"One sometimes wonders what indignities will still be inflicted upon us because nothing is spared this sad, afflicted country. Instead of noticing a trend toward the much heralded national reconciliation, one finds one charge after the other being flung around by the various adversaries," notes the WINDHOEK OBSERVER in a page 19 editorial. "There is no national joy about the long-awaited independence; the factions are fighting on a level that is extremely low." The reports on torture and on Koevoet [counterinsurgency] are not new. "Instead of the country recognizing the PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] guerrilla and the former Koevoet policeman, both Ovambo-speaking, some of the toughest fighters an army can hope to have, one hears nothing but mud-slinging, the one being called a murderer and the other a terrorist."

TRANSVALER Historic Meeting Gives Hope—"The signs can hardly be mistaken: there are forces of reconciliation and healing at work," notes an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 10 July. "This really grabs the ordinary South African, because it gives hope in the search for certainty. That was the reaction this weekend to the announcement about the meeting between State President P. W. Botha and the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela. Can one hope that this meeting between two traditional opponents will prepare the way for the further clearing of our race-laden atmosphere? The reaction from overseas will be equally positive. This could even create a more positive attitude towards this country; something which at this moment would not be unwelcome. The Botha-Mandela meeting is, as it were, a kind of climax, following other recent signs of changed attitudes." "But nothing is able to create as much expectation as the event at Tuynhuys last week."

DIE BURGER

'Surprising' Mandela Talks—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 10 July notes in a page 10 editorial that "the surprising visit by Nelson Mandela last week to State President P.W. Botha holds hopeful possibilities..." The key phrase in the cryptic official statement is that both President Botha and Mandela have "confirmed their support for peaceful development in South Africa." "Cumulatively, there is a stronger movement towards peaceful solutions, and the conclusion should be

reached that President Botha and Mandela's meeting is part of the initiative." "If the process continues the eventual release of Mandela is possible with him playing an important role in peaceful negotiation."

BEELD

Botha-Mandela Meeting Disturbs Left—"The acid reaction with which certain leftist circles greeted the news of the meeting between President P. W. Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela is revealing," notes an editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 11 July. Most of the world described the meeting as a "significant step in the direction of negotiation and eventual peace in South Africa. Yet Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, whose self-appointed task it is to reconcile opposing forces in South Africa, sees it as an attempt by the state president to deflate Mr F. W. de Klerk's election campaign. And Mrs Winnie Mandela and even Frank Chikane labeled it a 'ploy' to create confusion." "Of course, the meeting does not suit their propaganda campaigns. They are aware that a few more such steps which indicate that the government is irrevocably committed to drastic reform will dissipate much of their support. Hence the acid tongue reaction."

VRYE LEEKBLAD

Violence—"The use of violence is one of South Africa's greatest problems," writes Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans on 7 July in a page 14 editorial. "We believe that the time is ripe to end the use of force as a political strategy. Perhaps it is time for the anti-apartheid movement to take the initiative. Our experience is that there are more responsible people in this grouping than in the National Party."

13 Jul Review

MB1307134489 [Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Holds 'Extraordinary Position'—"An element of absurdity, of sheer farce, has crept into the relationship between the nationalist government and its most famous prisoner, Nelson Mandela," observes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 July. BUSINESS DAY cautions that an "innocent person" might "mistake" the release of Mandela's statement on his meeting with President P.W. Botha for negotiation and notes "indecipherable" wording in Mandela's statement, including "the intriguing but obscure comment that 'at this early stage' it would not be useful to issue further statements to the press 'as a means of conducting possible future discussions.'" Nelson Mandela has come to occupy "an extraordinary position" and has "achieved much by doing virtually nothing, forcing his jailers progressively to ease the conditions of his release. It is not too much to say that the government

is now the prisoner of its prisoner; it cannot escape his embrace." "Seldom, surely, has any prisoner held so much in the palm of his manacled hand."

SAP Censorship Plan 'Inevitable Failure'—A second editorial on the same page reads: "The SAP [South African Police], unable to counter the rising wave of crime or to bring the criminals to justice, have now decided to overcome the problem by censoring the news. The rationale for this remarkable innovation in law enforcement is that publication of details of bank robberies inspires people to rob banks. It is an idea so stunningly original that the SAP should patent it; if it works, it should be worth a fortune. The police are also seeking stiffer bail conditions because criminals continue to rob banks while they are on bail, which is no doubt true. The stiffening of bail conditions will no doubt keep some criminals temporarily out of action, but at the cost of keeping in jail people who have been convicted of no crime and who may in the end be found to be innocent. The SAP, having just been trained mainly to enforce unjust laws, not to uphold the individual rights of citizens, will not be distressed by the thought. Nor are they likely to think that crime prevention requires public co-operation (which requires a free flow of information), better security systems, a larger police force, more rigorous training, less emphasis on riot control and more on detection, and so forth. That is why they need censorship to conceal the inevitable failure which will result from this new plan of theirs."

SOWETAN Fuel Price Hike Proves Time for Democratic Society—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 July in a page 6 editorial addresses the government's plan to announce an increase in fuel prices "this weekend," saying it will "obviously have a devastating effect on the economy, with the prices of other commodities also rising as a result." SOWETAN feels the government is to blame since "the innocent consumer is being made to pay the price for apartheid. And that is a heavy price to pay. The majority of South Africans pay firstly by being direct victims of apartheid and then for sustaining it. They are the ones who were moved by the architects of apartheid to locations farthest from their places of work. As a result they have to pay more for their transport." "If anything, the pain of the increase should remind the National Party that it is time to move to a democratic society."

CAPE TIMES Preelection 'Gravy Train' Proves 'Unstoppable'—"The pre-election gravy train is apparently unstoppable. Civil servants, realising that a beleaguered government is most susceptible to requests for handouts before rather than after a general election, are intent on pressing home their advantage," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 11 July. "it is an indictment of the civil servants' political stranglehold that they can hold the government to ransom in this way, irrespective of the effect it has on the national economy."

Namibian Situation Holds 'Important Lessons'—A second editorial on the same page recognizes "the public are able to judge" the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) "as it is, rather than as it was portrayed" now that SWAPO has revealed its election manifesto. "It became difficult to judge SWAPO objectively" in the past since "for far too long the situation in Namibia was put across to South Africans as a conflict between the good guys and the bad guys." "SWAPO's policies and positions are in the open and they can be examined. In some respects SWAPO's election manifesto has disturbing features," including its commitment to register newspapers and journalists with the "new world information order." "As a result of the hurly-burly of debate, SWAPO may even change some of its positions, as it notes disapproving public reaction. South Africa, sadly, is still a long way from such a development. The government is still determined to suppress the flow of information and to suppress organisations which it sees as 'the enemy.' Instead of open debate the public has to cope with propaganda, disinformation and one-sided information. South Africa could learn some important lessons from what is happening in Namibia."

TRANSVALER Botha-Mandela Meeting 'Sensational'—"So sensational was last week's meeting between President Botha and Nelson Mandela that reaction to it was informative," observes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 11 July. "Winnie Mandela and Frank Chikane, South African Council of Churches general secretary, say the meeting was intended to sow confusion. However, for totally different reasons there was similar disapproval on the part of the Conservative Party [CP]." "These two criticisms stand in stark contrast to the overwhelmingly favorable reaction to the meeting. This shows once more why left- and right-wing elements of conflict want to hamper progress on constitutional negotiation." "Both views represent the philosophy of everything or nothing. In the case of Winnie Mandela and Frank Chikane, the sharp reaction is understandable because the Tuynhuys meeting probably has the potential for reconciliation rather than violence. As far as the CP is concerned, Dr Treurnicht should state whether his party distances itself from discussion with black leaders."

DIE BURGER Alarm on Botha-Mandela Meeting 'Understandable'—"The alarm in radical ranks about the P.W. Botha-Nelson Mandela meeting is understandable," notes Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 11 April in a page 12 editorial. "Apparently it has caught them on the wrong foot that Mandela and Botha have confirmed their support for peaceful development. These two words 'peaceful development' give a whole new meaning to what could possibly be a forerunner to further negotiations." "If Mr Mandela accepts the normal meaning of those words, then it indicates a shift in policy on his part." "Peaceful development' cannot be interpreted any other way than as a radically new approach to the question of violence." "violence is totally irreconcilable with peaceful negotiation and democracy."

BEELD Nation Must Recapture World Recognition—

"South Africa must find its way back to world recognition," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 12 July. "There is more at stake than first meets the eye. It's not just a matter of competing on the world's sports fields, or participation in international congresses, or admission to the best the world has to offer in the field of art and entertainment. It is also a matter of vital issues, like our economic future. For example, we have no hope of making South Africa the prosperous country it once was and still ought to be if we cannot convince the

world that ours is a safe country for investment, while we have to fight every day to keep the sanctions wolf from the door. It is not easy to find that road, but it is certainly not impossible. We do not even have to get down on our knees. We merely have to do what we ourselves know to be right. The international excitement over the meeting between Nelson Mandela and President P.W. Botha is a good indication of the direction in which we must and can move. That is the kind of factor voters must bear in mind on 6 September, when they have to deliver judgment on the government's action in this regard."

Angola

UNITA Seeks Formal Recognition For Talks

MB1207184089 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] movement of Angola says it wants to resume talks with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government as soon as possible. A UNITA statement issued in Lisbon has reiterated UNITA's acceptance of the peace initiatives developed recently in Zaire under the mediation of President Mobutu. [passage omitted]

Also in Lisbon, a UNITA official, Colonel Alcides Sakala, said UNITA would have to be formally recognized as a full party in negotiations. Col Sakala said President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola was a man of great courage. The MPLA party, however, contained people who were afraid of peace in Angola because they would lose privileges that were not acquired by their personal value.

Savimbi Addresses Workers on Peace

MB1307060289 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0514 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Speech by Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), at the inauguration of the Free Angola Workers' Trade Union installations in Jamba on 12 July—recorded]

[Text] Who leads in our land? [Crowd responds: We do!]

Forward with our revolution! [Crowd responds: Forward!]

Comrades in arms, [word indistinct] friends, sisters, brothers, soldiers, and men and women in uniform:

Political fighting has its own surprises. I could tell you good afternoon and leave. However, today is Workers Day, so I am going to say a few words.

Gbadolite was UNITA's greatest victory in 23 years. Moreover, the South Africans have left Angola, so they are no longer an obstacle to recognition of our movement. Africa has unanimously recognized us as a revolutionary, pan-Africanist, sincere, honest, and Angolan movement. [applause]

Because we have and shall always have opponents, we must show them we are capable of victory, strength, and consistency.

The negotiations have stopped for the time being, but they will resume. All Angolan people want peace; however, this peace must be achieved with our hands, feet, heads, and sacrifices. We have fought in (Xanas), Cubati, Cubango, and other areas up to Cabinda Province over

the last 14 years. We have shown the Angolan people that, yes, we can resist imperialism, whether it be Soviet or Cuban. We can even stand up to tanks and aircraft. You are here, and you represent the dignified people who have resisted in our great Angola. [applause]

What do the men in Luanda say? I am only going to say briefly what I learned in the last 24 hours. In Luanda, there are scores of people in the streets. Never before have so many people been seen in the streets; never before have so many UNITA men, so many Savimbis, been seen in [words indistinct]. They have found [words indistinct] in Luanda. [applause]

I want to express my heartfelt respect for Secretary General Miguel N'Zau Puna. He told me how the program for closing the ranks went this time, and I believe him. He said everything was well organized and went well. The troops in formation came out by themselves and sat down. Everything was well done. I am proud. This proves that you, officers of the UNITA armed forces, can achieve anything as long as you want it. Thank you very much! [applause]

We are showing we are the only alternative for the Angolan fatherland. We are the only alternative! We have organizational quality. We have made sacrifices. We have the willingness to do well. We want to present an organized and finished work to serve (?others). May the history of Africa, Angola, and the world remember us for our titanic and constant struggle, so we can prove our patriotic feelings and our capacity (?to achieve things) [words indistinct] generous Angolan people, so we can have a beautiful and happy fatherland. Each man, each woman must have a place. Each soldier, each cadre must have a place. The ducks and chickens must be running in the yards. Our small children may be very dirty, but they must be happy. We must all make Angola a unique fatherland that will be an example to Africa and the world. [applause]

They say in Luanda that the people are happy. The people are happy. They say in Luanda that 90 percent of Luanda's residents want UNITA. The coloreds are saying Savimbi is against coloreds and they want to run away. I am not against coloreds. I am not and I have never been either against coloreds or whites.

They are saying: Savimbi is coming and he is going to eat up the coloreds. They are saying this now to try and frighten the people, but it is a lie. [Passage in vernacular] [Applause]

More than ever, those who are here in Jamba, our capital, need to improve organization. They must hone their solidarity and humanity because tomorrow we will have to ask more from the Angolan people [words indistinct]. We must help the others, on the other side, in [words indistinct] and what they call candonga [black marketeering]. They do not do serious work. They do not respect the law.

You, people, must be the small grain of salt that gives taste to a large piece of meat. A grain of salt: that is enough. [Applause]

Do not leave here with corruption on your minds because they already have corruption there. The meat is already rotting there. Do not leave here thinking of false friendship. That happens on the other side and it has corrupted everything. Do not leave here with your laziness. Laziness has already corrupted the other side. Do not leave here thinking of stabbing others in their backs because that is what the Soviets and the Cubans did to manipulate the Angolan people on the other side. Do not leave if your plans and your thinking are not serious and you do not want to do serious work. The struggle has been won by you! The FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces have emerged victorious from the struggle! The men and women in uniform have won the struggle! The old people have won the struggle! You have won the struggle! The people are waiting for us to bring peace, national reconciliation, a transitional government and, finally, the elections that will give the people the opportunity to choose their leaders and to mark Angola's history with the introduction of free, democratic and solid institutions. [Applause]

Yesterday [11 July], I spoke with Comrade Secretary General N'Zau Puna. Although I am very demanding, I am capable of recognizing work well done. When I went to Abidjan, I listened to Vorgan [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel], my Vorgan, our Vorgan, your Vorgan, the Angolan people's Vorgan! This Vorgan that speaks to the Angolan people from Jamba! This Vorgan that speaks to Africa from Jamba! This Vorgan that speaks to the world from Jamba! This Vorgan that speaks the truth. Our Vorgan! The allies only handed over a machine. Is this true or not? [Crowd response: Yes!]

It was the men and women of UNITA who made Vorgan our Vorgan. They did it on their own. I take very special pride in all workers of Vorgan. Long live Vorgan! [Applause]

If I wanted to conclude by referring to the Gbadolite and Ivory Coast issues, I would only say: let us work! Let us work more and more! We have fought for the last 14 years to ensure direct UNITA-MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] talks. We have long asked for peace. We have long called for national reconciliation. We have not yet achieved a transitional government or elections, but we will do it! Now, dear workers, let us work with all our honesty and strength! You are action men, who work with your hammers and your spanners! I am here as the son of a worker. I made a point of coming here as a worker's son. [Applause]

Men and women: there must be equal pay for equal work. That is a principle you must include in your statutes. Equal pay for equal work. There must be no

difference between men and women. Our trade union must fight for equal pay for equal work. Do you understand? [Crowd response: Yes, we do!]

When I say equal work, you must respond: equal pay! Equal work! [Crowd response: Equal pay!]

The trade union must have a right to strike. UNITA really wants to review Angola's Constitution. The worker has the right to strike. You must convey this message to the workers on the other side. Democracy will remain ineffectual as long as workers do not enjoy the freedom to express themselves. The worker must be able to negotiate with his state or private employer and, if no agreement is achieved, the worker has a weapon in his ability to strike. We want democracy in Angola. We want the right to strike, whether it be by students or workers. Work earns workers the right to strike. [Words indistinct] democracy must include the right to strike. If the worker fails to reach an agreement with his state or private employer, the worker can go on strike. If the students do not have conditions to study in high school or at university; if they do not have money to buy books; if they do not have enough food; if they have no support, good teachers, or laboratories in which to conduct experiments, the student must go on strike to force the government to act. This is a legal weapon that captures the government's attention. It is an instrument of democracy.

Long live Angola! [Crowd response: Long live!] Long live UNITA! [Crowd response: Long live!] Long live the FALA forces! [Crowd response: Long live!] Long live socialism! [Crowd response: Long live!] Forward with our revolution! [Crowd response: Forward!] [Applause]

UNITA Rejects Savimbi's Exile

MB1307071889 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0539 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Communique issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's (UNITA) Central Committee Political Bureau; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. UNITA feels there are pressures on the Gbadolite negotiators. Before the national and international communities, UNITA hereby categorically denies that any head of state, not even Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who plays the role of mediator, has ever discussed the issue of UNITA President Jonas Savimbi's exile. The issue of the UNITA president's exile is a MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] ploy. The MPLA has been trying to sell that lie to Africa and the world since 1984.

A. If there is genuine desire for reconciliation, only the UNITA leadership can negotiate that reconciliation. Only UNITA can call on its members and armed forces to accept such reconciliation and only if it is honorable.

B. As the world knows, UNITA was not defeated, so it does not need to make exaggerated and unnecessary concessions. Time is on UNITA's side. UNITA has always been independent and does not need masters to think for it.

2. UNITA has already sent a delegation to Kinshasa, waiting for the MPLA to return to the negotiating table. There are, however, two nonnegotiable points: its president's exile and the integration of its members into the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces and the MPLA.

For a free fatherland or death! United we shall win!

[Signed] President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi; Vice President Jeremias Chitunda; Secretary General Miguel N'Zau Puna; and Chief of Staff General Demostenes Amos Chilingutila.

UNITA Official Criticizes Portugal on Peace Process
MB1307102589 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
13 Jul 89 p 4

[Excerpts] Lisbon—The Angolan rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] reiterated its demands for free elections, a new constitution and a new order in Marxist-ruled Angola at a press conference held in Lisbon yesterday.

UNITA representative in the Portuguese capital Alcides Sakhala said that while UNITA strongly supported the Gbadolite accords—signed in Zaire on June 22—the process of peace was only now beginning [passage omitted]

Sakhala said the former colonial power, Portugal, had missed the boat and now had no role to play in furthering the peace process. He attacked the Lisbon government's uncritical support for the Marxist regime in Angola, saying a more even-handed approach was needed from a country which had handed over Angola at independence to three Liberation movements, among them UNITA. [passage omitted]

In a communique read during the conference, UNITA demanded that Lisbon formally recognised the UNITA delegation in Portugal, set up in 1975, and established "institutional relations" with the guerrilla movement. This should include the despatch of a government official to UNITA's Jamba headquarters to meet Jonas Savimbi.

Botswana

Police Evacuate National Assembly After Bomb Threat
MB1207193089 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] There has been another bomb scare in Gaborone, this time at the buildings of the National Assembly. Some cabinet ministers, senior civil servants, and staff who were

in parliament building were this evening asked to vacate the building, following a telephone call in which the caller said there was a bomb within the building.

The police officer commanding, Senior Superintendent (Edwin Batu), confirmed the incident but did not give details. Reporters and members of the public were not allowed to go close to the building by members of the Botswana Defense Force, who were searching the area.

The incident occurred less than 5 hours after five South African men, who confessed to be both political activists and members of the African National Congress [ANC], were each sentenced to 10 years imprisonment after being convicted for possessing arms and ammunition by the Gaborone magistrate's court.

Bomb scares are linked to South African threats of attacking the country for allegedly harboring members of the ANC, which charges Botswana denies.

Security Forces Search for RSA 'Hit Squad'
MB1207171589 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] The commander of the Botswana Defense Force, the BDF, Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, says security forces, which include members of the BDF and the police force, always investigate the presence of hit squads whose mission to the country is to kill other people.

Speaking in an interview with BOPA today, Lt Gen Merafhe said that security forces have always suspected the presence of such people in the country, hence they were on the alert. He cautioned that making a public statement about the hit squads could prejudice investigations at this stage.

Revelations about the presence of the hit squad in the city surfaced from a leading article which appeared in the front page of a local newspaper, MMEGI [THE REPORTER], last week. The article stated that the hit squad from South Africa has in recent years been raiding neighboring countries, claiming they were harboring ANC [African National Congress] freedom fighters, as well as using those countries as springboards for attacking South Africa.

The revelation about the presence of the hit squad comes hardly 2 weeks after the detonation of hand grenades by members of the BDF and Botswana police after they were discovered hidden in a culvert in the city.

Botswana has always stressed its policy of not allowing any organization or individuals to use its soil as a launching pad against any of its neighbors, and has always prosecuted those it suspected to be contravening that policy.

Court Sentences 5 South Africans on Arms Charges
MB1207200089 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Five South African men who had been answering charges relating to the possession of arms and ammunition were today sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The accused persons, who confessed to be political activists in South Africa and members of the African National Congress, were each sentenced to 5 years on each of the two counts they each faced. They will, however, serve an effective 5 years each because the court ordered that the sentences run concurrently.

The five were arrested by members of the Botswana Defense Force at a roadlock South of Gaborone in May.

Delivering judgment, the Gaborone senior magistrate, Essop Pathka, said there was proof that the arms, which were exhibited in court, were weapons of war. He said although the accused persons were fighting for political freedom, possession of arms was a threat to the security of the country.

In mitigation, the defense attorney, Mr Swiden Ndonon, pleaded with the court to consider the fact that the accused were young men, and to consider discharging them with a caution because they were freedom fighters. The state was represented by attorney Miss Phadi Solomon, from the attorney general's chambers.

Mozambique

Chissano Expects 'Fruitful' Talks With Cohen
MB1207201789 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Excerpt] President Joaquim Chissano said in Maputo tonight that Herman Cohen's visit to Mozambique takes place at a time when the atmosphere in southern Africa requires consensus in the search for solutions and the creation of conditions for cooperation. The Mozambican leader was speaking at the start of an audience he gave to Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Joaquim Chissano said there were bases for cooperation in all fields. He said he expected his talks with Cohen to be fruitful. [passage omitted]

Mocumbi Meets Cohen; Seeks More Development Aid
MB1207205589 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Excerpt] The Mozambican foreign minister, Dr Pascoal Mocumbi, today urged the United States to grant more development aid to Mozambique. Dr Mocumbi was speaking during a meeting with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, in Maputo.

The minister thanked him for the United States' emergency aid and for the funds the U.S. has been providing for the private sector in agriculture. Dr Mocumbi hoped there would be more substantial assistance for development in the future.

Dr Mocumbi expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations between Mozambique and the United States, and appreciation at the U.S. understanding of the situation in Mozambique. The minister said Mozambique appreciate the willingness of the United States Government to contribute to solving problems that have devastated the country and the region. [passage omitted]

Explosion in Maputo's Mafalala Ward Kills 1
MB1307104689 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1035 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] reports an explosion in a residence in Maputo city's Mafalala ward last night killed one person and wounded another six. The explosion apparently occurred in a minibus [preceding word in English] parked in the yard of Humberto Augusto's residence near the corner of Marien Ngouabi and Acordos de Lusaka streets.

The dead person and five of the wounded resided in that residence. The sixth wounded person lived in a house nearby.

AIM reports the explosion was so powerful it destroyed most of the house, brought down the wall and roof of an adjacent workshop and damaged part of the 3 February literacy center.

Swaziland

King Mswati Names New Prime Minister
MB1207201389 Mbabane Domestic Service
in English 1609 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has relieved Prime Minister Sotsha Dlamini of his duties. Making the announcement at Eludzidzini Royal Kraal to several hundred people, His Majesty named Obed Dlamini to act as prime minister until a rightful choice is found. His Majesty said this change has been necessitated by circumstances threatening the smooth running of things.

The king strongly denounced stock theft and poaching, which he blamed on butchery owners. He said a law will be enacted which will forbid people who have been convicted of stock theft to own butcheries again.

His Majesty urged the nation to restrict [word indistinct] and help protect the environment which must be well secured for future generations. The king said it was also of prime importance that the wildlife in the country is well preserved for similar purposes.

His Majesty also strongly disapproved of rumor-mongering, such as summoning the nation through radio and television without his approval, and naming his new royal kraal as Enyatsini. He said chief representatives must know and act within their capacity and not give khonta [residence permits] as if they were chiefs.

Addresses Nation

*MB1207193489 Mbabane Television Service in Siswati
1630 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Mswati III today relieved Prime Minister Sotsha Dlamini of his duties. Mr Obed Dlamini, of Lwandle, who works for Swazi Can in Malkerns, will be acting prime minister till His Majesty decides on a suitable candidate for the post. [passage omitted]

[Begin Mswati video recording] [passage omitted]
Ladies and gentlemen, I have called you hear to talk about the damage being done in the country. [passage omitted] I once mentioned to you that the captain decides when to dock the ship, and having done that, oversees any order to set sail, and the helmsman decides to do things his own way and chart his own course, rather than follow the captain's orders, and in so doing endangers the lives of the troops aboard by insisting on his own way, such an individual is set aside. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I have decided to relieve the prime minister of his duties. [applause]. I will now announce an acting prime minister while I search for the right man to fill the post. I give you Obed Dlamini to be acting prime minister. Thank you. [end video recording]

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14 July 1989

